THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 45. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1851. PRICE, 15 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae*.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	Harbour Risk.
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.....	40,000	12,000
Princess Maries Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplainey, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Andromeda* and for sale by the undersigned—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex-ALBEMARLE.

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

Ex-ALVERTON.

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and Warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay)*.
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

IN one or more Lots to suit purchasers, the LOT OF GROUND (N°. 65, on the Consular-plan) measuring *More* 21.1.6.9. For particulars apply to

THOMAS KIRK.

Shanghae, June 6th, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,

SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six months engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

N.B.—A SHIP-SMITH is also resident at the SHIP-YARD, ready to attend to all orders without delay.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY," still continues to be conducted by Mr. J. B. LOCKE, as heretofore.

To which he has added the SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY, for which, all orders will be promptly attended to.

BOTTLES to be returned or charged ONE DOLLAR per Dozen.

Shanghae, June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUGON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

J. LOCKHURT,

BEGS to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that he has opened an ESTABLISHMENT near the Bridge at the *Yangking pang*, on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hopes by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 17th May, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned BEEF, NEATS TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, MUTTON, VEAL, LIVER, LIVE STOCK, VEGETABLES, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,

from

CANTON,

NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;

SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE, 1851.

THE past week has been accompanied with uninterrupted fine weather. The fields continue to be cleared of their early crop; the thrashing and winnowing of which is proceeding vigorously. A great change has taken place in the appearance of the country, arising from the removal of the wheat crop, and the transplanting of the paddy, which is now progressing rapidly. The method of performing this agricultural operation is well worth the attention of those interested in such processes. The neatness and rapidity with which it is accomplished is truly surprising. The average temperature of the past week has been only 72°. 0°., while that of the corresponding week in 1850 attained to 80°. 9°—showing in a marked manner the comparatively low temperature which has accompanied the whole of this spring.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

MAY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
30	F.	29.98	30.01	29.78	73.5	80.	S.E.	W.N.W. to E.S.E.	0.00	1.35
31	S.	29.91	30.08	29.62	69.	81.	S. to S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
JUNE.										
1	S.	29.87	30.01	29.69	66.	82.	N.W.	S.	0.03	0.00
2	M.	30.06	29.98	29.90	69.	80.5	O.	E.S.E.	0.03	1.68
3	Tu.	30.02	29.93	29.84	73.5	80.5	S.S.E. to N.W.	E.S.E.	0.03	1.48
4	W.	30.04	29.91	29.86	74.5	77.	S.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
5	Th.	30.02	29.79	29.83	78.5	83.5	S.E.	S.E. to S.W.	0.01	0.11
		Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.						Total	0.13	4.32

Shanghae Market Report.

June 6th, 1851.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40 yards, Drs. 3.40 per piece. Sales above 3,000 pieces. 30 yards, Drs. 2.55 per piece. Sales above 10,000 pieces. Stock of both kinds about 20,000 pieces.

Jeans.—2,500 pieces have been sold at Drs. 2.93 a 2.96 per piece. Stock very small.

American Grey Sheetings.—Drs. 2.35 a 2.40 per piece. Sales 4,000 pieces. Stock 4,000 pieces.

Grey Shirtings.—The *Dullius*, brings 27,000 pieces, and the deliveries having been 84,000 pieces, the stock is much reduced, nevertheless we have to note a decline of fully 5 cents except on the heaviest descriptions, for which even an advance could be paid. We quote—

5½ to 6 catties Drs. 1.90 a 2.25
6½ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.38 a 2.52
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.70 a 3.05

White Shirtings.—The deliveries are only 22,000 pieces, while about 8,000 pieces have been brought back from the city, and 13,000 pieces imported per *Dullius*, leaving the Stock much the same as before. The lower grades have been pressed on the market, and as the quantity on hand is very large, it has been difficult to effect sales. A decline of 10 cents on low quality has occurred both at Suchau and here, while the better sorts are not much altered in value. We quote—

48 a 52 reed Drs. 1.85 a 2.00
54 a 56 reed Drs. 2.05 a 2.25
60 a 64 reed Drs. 2.38 a 2.60
66 a 72 reed Drs. 2.65 a 2.95

The stock is now estimated at 56,000 pieces of Grey and 207,000 pieces of White, say about 263,000 pieces, against 370,000 pieces, last year.

Woollens.—Continue at about former quotations, say, 70 cents a Drs. 1 per yard for *Spanish Stripes*, and 95 cents a Drs. 1.06 per yard for *Habit Cloths*; *Long Ells*, assorted, Drs. 6.50 a 7 per piece for H.H. quality; these is a fair demand for all kinds.

Camlets.—Sales of 500 pieces are reported, at Drs. 19 a 22.50 per piece.

Sugar.—Large arrivals from Formosa and Amoy. Sales have been made a Drs. 2.10 per pecul for Amoy, to extent of 5,000 piculs. Canton Brown Drs. 2.60 a 2.70 per pecul.

Straits Produce.—Pepper—Both kinds wanted. Black is worth Drs. 8.50 per pecul. White Drs. 10.50 per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits may be quoted Drs. 3.25 a 3.50. Banjermassing Drs. 4 a 4.50 per pecul.

Ebony.—Inferior Drs. 2.30 per pecul. Good Drs. 3.50 a 4 per pecul. In demand.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 4 a 4.50 per pecul.

Sandal-Wood.—Inferior Drs. 4 a 4.60 per pecul. Good Drs. 7.50 a 9 per pecul. Best Drs. 10.50 a 11.50 per pecul. Some inferior has been sold at Drs. 4.50 per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Inferior Drs. 2 a 2.40 per pecul. 1,000 peculs sold a Drs. 2.10. Best Drs. 3 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Is in demand at good prices. Singapore is worth Drs. 1.15 a 1.20 per pecul. Siam Drs. 1.20 a 1.30.

Rice.—Nominal. The fineness of the weather augurs well for a large crop. The grain harvest is partially secured and remainder will soon be in. Arracan Drs. 1.30 a 1.35 per pecul. Bengal Drs. 1.75 a 1.80 per pecul. Nominal.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—The present season will be pregnant with interest to our foreign friends consequent upon the near approach of the new Tea and Silk crops.

As regards the former, accounts received from the *Green* Tea country seem to induce the belief that the supply destined to this port will be excessive of any previous year, and that the prices at which the same have to this date been laid in, will admit of *Foreigners* regulating the scale of prices.

From the *Black* Tea districts accounts hitherto received induce the opinion that *Teamen* will command the course of prices at the opening of the Season, towards whose demands, an eagerness to ensure early shipments will probably induce buyers for the English market to concede an advance on last year's opening rates. Several small minters of Congous have come to market.

The Low Skins alluded to in our last report have been taken for the Sydney market, which closes the sales of the Season.

Silk.—Opposing reports are current concerning the Silk crop. Early advices indicated a full crop, and of good quality: Later accounts attach a defect in the quality and deficiency in weight, caused by the death of the chrysalis in the cocoon. Sales since our last have been about 110 bales, and only 40 bales of Taysaam, remain in first hands of the old crop. Total Shipments to all parts 17,243 bales against at same date—

1850..... 14,404 bales.
1849..... 17,933 „
1848..... 21,176 „

OPIUM REPORT.

Malwa.—At the date of our last advice we quoted *Malwa* as nominal at Drs. 520, the arrival of the *Sir Herbert Compton* and anticipated large supplies caused holders to be anxious to realize at best rates they could obtain, consequently large sales were made of first quality drug at above quotation and Indore drug at a reduction of Drs. 10 a 15; Stocks becoming reduced caused an advance on the 27th, to Drs. 535 a 540, at which time very little unlimited drug remained in first hands, on the 30th sales were made at Drs. 560, when the *Audax* and *Race Horse*, with only some 350 chests arrived, and brought accounts of only some 450 chests having been brought on by the last Steamer, carried a further improvement, and notwithstanding the arrival of the *Island Queen*, on the 3rd, rates continued to improve, and sales were made on the 4th, at Drs. 600. The quotation to-day (6th), is Drs. 700 with every probability of its being at Drs. 800 in a few days, if no vessel arrivals. Deliveries 2,450 chests.

Patna.—We last month quoted this drug at Drs. 530, on the 17th it had advanced to Drs. 570 and no Stock in first hands. The arrival of the *Mazeppa*, caused a temporary decline to Drs. 590, but it rapidly recovered and may to-day (5th), be quoted Drs. 610 a 615. About 114 chests Benares have been sold during the month at from Drs. 50 a 60 per chest reduction on Patna rates.

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight under credits 4s. 7d. a 4s. 7¼d. per dollar.
With Documents 4s. 7¼d. a 4s. 8d.
Bank Post bills 4s. 6d. a 4s. 6¼d.
East India Company's bills accepted 222 Rupees per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Calcutta at 10 days' sight, Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton—None.
Freights.—To England. No quotation.
To America. Do.
Specie.—Drs. 144.80 per 100 Taels.
Gold.—Bars, Drs. 211; per 9t. 7m. 3c.
Chopped Dollars.—None.
Mexicdn Dollars.—None.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Dullius*, from Liverpool:—

Grey Shirtings,	Pieces	26,411.
White Do.	„	12,702.
Printed Cottons,	„	2,900
Fancy Do.	„	2,460=Drs. 1,800
Drills,	„	48
Camlets,	„	100
Woollens,	„	1,008
Grey Domestics,	„	760
Long Ells,	„	900
Chintz,	„	2,100
Handkerchiefs,	Doz.	10,400
Buttons,	Gross	422
Dyed Cottons,		=Drs. 4,400
Velveteens,		= „ „ 578

Per *Race Horse*, from Hongkong:—

—INWARD CARGO—

Sugar,	Bags	850=Piculs 1,000
Woollens,	Bales	10
Glass,	Cases	210
Mats,	Rolls	70
Sundries,	Pkges.	220

—OUTWARD CARGO—

Raw Silk,	Bales	10
Silk Piece Goods,	Cases	33
Woollens,	Bales	155

Per *Alligator*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar,	Bags	1,075
Prussian Blue,	Cases	59
Putchuck,	„	30
Gum,	„	28
Beche de Mer,	„	13
Dried Fruits,	„	31
White Lead,	„	100
Sandalwood,	Bdles.	250
Fans,	„	540
Guano,	Bags	67
Merchandise,	Case	1

Per *Euclex*, from Amoy:—

Sugar,	Piculs	4,107
Sugar Candy,	„	1,353
Sandalwood,	„	592
Sapanwood,	„	535
Ebony,	„	636
Pepper,	„	104
Bird's Nests,	Cases	6
Clocks,	„	49
Cigars,	„	2

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Euclex*, to Hongkong:—

Tea, (description unknown),	Lbs.	205,290
Cotton,	Bales	2
Wool,	„	100
Silk,	„	40
Silk Piece Goods,	Cases	10
Spanish Stripes,	Pieces	43
Wine,	Cases	20
Flour,	Barrels	60

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 7TH JUNE, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the *Chinese Repository* for January, February and March, also the *Bombay Almanack* for the present year which we omitted to do on its receipt. The latter work is admirably got up and full of Indian information.

We regret that a plethora of contributions compels our postponement of OBSERVER; (although in type;) until our next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th March	Port Philip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	10th April	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th April	Amoy,	8th May
Madras,	14th April	Hongkong,	20th May
Singapore,	7th May	Ningpo,	29th May
Ceylon,	24th April	New York,	13th Mar.
Batavia,	28th March	San Francisco,	15th Mar.
Manila,	28th April	Sdwich. Islands,	25th Mar.

We have great pleasure in presenting our readers with a second portion of the Voyage to the Coast of Corea. It is full of thrilling interest, and we sincerely congratulate our friends on their escape from the imminent perils of shipwreck, on that memorable occasion. We look with lively anticipation for a continuance of this adventurous expedition.

We greatly desire that many of our friends, well able to do so, if they could once form a resolution to take upon themselves the task, would give us some sketches of their travels into different parts of the interior, or even along parts of the coast not generally known to Europeans.

We hear that so little Ice was collected last winter, that the Community will not be able to enjoy that healthful luxury for any lengthened period the present season; besides, a rich monopolist is the owner of the Ice-houses here-abouts, and asks an exorbitant price for what he has collected.

Even at this late period, we think it would be better to send to or charter a ship, at Ningpo, to bring up a supply for the use of the foreign residents here, health as well as comfort is concerned in this matter.

We observe that Sir T. Baring announced in the House of Commons, when making some remarks upon the Arctic Expedition:—

That the expediency of sending a steamer to meet Captain Austin in the Arctic Seas in the summer had been under the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, who had come to the decision that it was not necessary to send any further Vessel for that purpose. Captain Austin had taken out provisions for three years, so that it would not be necessary to send provisions to him. Provisions had also been left in those Seas by the *North Star*, and by *Sir John Ross*, which would be available in case of accident. The Admiralty having a very great responsibility upon them, did not think themselves justified in sending other gallant men to risk their lives in this service. They had done all a generous country could call upon them to do, and they must now do their duty in not risking the lives of others.

We have heard nothing recently about the New Park, but were given to understand that its completion would be effected gradually, without causing any excitement.

SHANGHAI, 3rd *June*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Rumours have been prevalent among the Chinese of Shanghai for some time past, that in consequence of the fear or awe with which His Excellency Woo (Samqua) the Acting Taoutai has inspired Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in proof of which they cite the non-settlement of the new race-course, the enlightened individual above named is likely to be confirmed in his post here, at the instance of the Governor of the Province.

Can you render any information on the subject of the new course to an anxious public?

I do not by any means intend to imply or insinuate that that delay can lead to any other result than ultimate success, or that in case of neglect or procrastination to insist upon a Treaty Right, and the fulfilment of Local Regulations, we may not greatly benefit in the end, when the necessity and opportunity occurs of reminding the Chinese Authorities that we *have* guns and gunpowder, and that the British Consul after all *is somebody*; for less, that the delay is intended to teach us our dependance upon Authority, and inspire us with a due sense of gratitude for the boon when obtained. Still as it stands it may not be *very* criminal to express a doubt whether it reflects much credit upon our officials.—Your obedient servant,

AN EQUESTRIAN.

NARRATIVE
OF THE
LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER *NARWAL*
ON THE COAST OF COREA, AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

(Continued from No. 44!)

The reader of the first part of this sketch will recollect that we arrived at Quelpart Island on *Friday 25th April* and were in communication with a Military officer. The independent tone we had adopted towards our *soi-disant* General Lee, had the designed effect of reducing the boisterous manner with which he at first attempted to repel us, into the most deferential attention. Nevertheless we did not succeed in accomplishing the object of our visit on shore. To our repeated enquiries as to the name of the country, the island, and locality, the replies were "Tchaou-sin," their pronounciation of the name of Corea in Chinese, and Yingchow-san the name of the locality; while Tsee-chow the name of Quelpart Island, as we believed, we were told lay some hundreds of lee to the eastward, and we found it would be necessary to shew our Charts to the General to remedy the confusion. —And in reference to our ulterior object, he protested he had heard of no European vessel having been lately shipwrecked on that Coast. We therefore concluded to remain in that neighbourhood until the weather permitted us to ascertain our exact position by observation.

Our host after we had been some time with him ordered a repast to be spread for us, consisting of boiled rice, dried fish, slices of beef, vegetables, sea weed, and a species of sea slug, accompanied by samshoo and a beverage tasting like cider. The whole was served up on small tables of about 15 inches in altitude, a convenient height for the posture of the natives. The rice &c., was served up in bowls made of metal, a mixture of brass and tutenague apparently, with small flat dishes of common earthenware; and the chopsticks were composed of the same metal and flat in shape.

We now prepared to return on board, having arranged that the General should visit us on the morrow; and this reminds me that I have not described his appearance. He was a man of middle stature olive complexion, features somewhat sharp but interesting, and his eyes resembled the Japanese more than Chinese. His look was intelligent and penetrating. His hands and feet were small, his hair was dressed in a knot on the top of the head, and secured by a broad band of delicate network composed of black silk and hair. "The hat," says Belcher, speaking of another Quelpart Military officer, "which is a light fabric, and most beautiful piece of workmanship, is composed of the fine outer fibres of the bamboo, dyed black, (many are not) and woven into a gauze, like our finest network. The rim is about two feet in diameter; the cone rises to nine inches, having a diameter at the truncated vertex of three inches, and has one or more peacock's feathers attached in a kind of swivel, forming a graceful head-dress, and one not unbecoming a military character (?) Beneath this hat our chief was decorated by two necklaces or collars, one composed of large ultra-marine-blue balls, apparently of porcelain, the centre being about nine-tenths of an inch in diameter, diminishing in size towards the extremities. The other fastened behind the left ear and crossing the breast, but this was composed of long tubular pieces, about a-quarter of an inch in diamater, by two inches in length, tapering at the extremes, and apparently amber having a dark coloured red bead between each.

His personal dress consisted of a fine loose shirt of grass cloth, trowsers and stockings in one, of a species of (white) Nankeen, and leathern boots of very neat workmanship in the loose Wellington style (!) the upper part being of a black velvet; a loose tunic of open texture approaching to coarse grass cloth or muslin having the cuffs lined and turned up with scarlet silk, confined by a broad sash of blue at the waist completed the house dress." The only article of foreign manufacture that we observed in our host's dress was his hat strings, which were composed of fine white twilled Manchester cotton cloth. We subsequently, at the Amherst group observed one of the officials who visited us had the wide sleeves of his gown turned up with fine white long cloth. These were the only instances we perceived of European manufactures being in use.

Such articles are doubtless an expensive luxury to the Coreans, and must reach them by their northern frontier, from Niew-chwang in Leaou-tung, to which place considerable quantities are sent from Shanghai direct, in part payment for the bulky produce thence imported, and perhaps also from Peking, since the Corean Ambassadors are said on the weighty authority of Montgomery Martin to be given to doing a smart stroke of business, in the buying and selling line, on the occasion of each visit to that capital.

On our return on board in the afternoon my first remark was how desirable it would be to obtain a better anchorage, the bottom being bad, putting aside the exposed situation, but the day was too far advanced to go in search of another, and we passed the evening in hopes of clear weather on the morrow when we intended to make a thorough exploration. Little did we anti ipate the danger that was to overtake us that night, or the varied emotions, the hopes and fears, with which we should contend ere we should see another sun.

At dusk there were no threatening signs of a gale; the barometer had been low all day, but not so as to excite great apprehension, being accompanied with much wet. We lay at single anchor and there in was the peril in such a place, with a negligent watch.

It was about one o'clock in the morning when I was roused from a profound sleep by hearing my name loudly and rapidly called several times by the Consul with the addition to "come up on deck quickly,—we are going on shore—we are on the rocks—dont stop to dress —come up quickly." I turned round in my berth at the first call—the cause of the danger flashed across my mind—I sprang on my feet—jumped into my trousers, and snatching my vest without waiting for coat or cloak I rushed on deck. The imminence of the danger was but too obvious. A most violent gale had come thundering upon us from E.S.E. accompanied by a cold and cutting rain. We were driving fast down upon Eden island, and although the night was black as Erebus, we could already discern the white foam lashing the shores of the island which we were rapidly approaching. All hands were on deck in a few moments after the first alarm was given—our best anchor was let go, and still she dragged —the halliards were laid on the capstan, and the sail run up "with a will"—no laggers then—but of course she drifted faster than before, and they tried but in vain to heave up the anchors, till at last the black rocks were frowning high close behind us. At this time I perceived the Shanghai pilot come on deck—he went to the stern,—and as he realized the danger of our situation, he turned round and stamping on the deck broke out in frantic cries, "cut the cable or we'll all die." One of our best Canton men—and they were a crew of picked men—was at the tiller —he joined the pilot in the cry to "cut the cable," and our officer Mr. Arnaud exclaimed about the same time "Ah mon Dieu" if they would but cut the cable quickly. Then indeed, I did think No. 51 was near her latter end.

Till now we passengers had scarcely exchanged a word, when the Consul addressed me in terms, I must not as a faithful narrator shrink from declaring, worthy of the generous reputation of the man. "We will go on shore," he said, in a tone, firm, but as if regarding it as inevitable, "and the only circumstance I regret is, that I should have been the means of bringing *you* into danger; as for *us*, we did our duty in coming to relieve our countrymen and must take the risk." "No fear," I replied, "they are calling out to cut the cables—if they do so, that sail will take her through anything."

Yet I doubted much the chance of escape by that manœuvre. The sail was three-fourths up, the lorcha quivering in every timber as it shook in the gale, and the mast in all probability would have given way, being so poorly supported by stays. But it became evident to me that on cutting the cable, so light a vessel would rapidly surge to leeward, and ere the sails could draw her forward, would have struck on the rocks. The wind which at first drove us down upon the sandy bay, changing a little, we ultimately were drifted, near the south-east point of Eden island, where a reef of rocks a few feet above water ran out to about two hundreds, and ended in an overhanging bluff head about eighty feet high. From the reef three jagged pyramidal rocks shot up to a height of about thirty feet each, and it was between these frightful rocks and the head, that we were threatened with shipwreck.

Luckil the means of cutting the cables were not to be found, when convinced that our only resource for safety lay in "riding it out," I went forward and gave the orders (in Chinese) "down sail, give her all the cables." Down came the sail immediately, and then picking out the poor *Capitano* who was neither to be seen nor heard in the crowd, I desired him to give every inch of cable on both anchors, to which he objected, saying, "oh *Senhor* if I give ten fathoms more we'll go on the rocks," "*ha grande perigo!*" Decision was necessary.—It was not a time to stand upon ceremony, or to chaffer with one whose neglect had nigh ruined our expedition; sharp rang the order—the last inch of cable *was* given—forty fathoms on both anchors—the strain was great,—but she held her ground,—let those who have been in a similar situation, judge of the relief it affo ded us when this was ascertained by the lead. Still we were in a most critical position. The barometer was then at 29. 45'. and fell shortly to 29. 40'.; we were close on a rocky shore, and should the gale increase much, nothing could save us from shipwreck. But Providence had otherwise decreed, and our time was not yet come. The storm had reached its height, when shortly after we observed lights moving on the shore where we landed the previous day, at which point a watch guard had been established. The natives had discovered our disappearance from our first position.

All this time I was half clad and now began to feel the piercing cold and wet, and bethinking myself of the proverb, "dum vivimus, vivamus," I observed to our leader, "I'll go down below and get my coat," adding, "I think we are all right now." But he was not sufficiently assured of our safety to let me out of his sight for some time, until it was evident the gale was abating. The crowing of the cock that morning was welcome music to us, for it heralded the approach of dawn. By daylight the gale had died away—the larks rose from the grassy bank on the back of the bluff, chaunting their notes over our heads—never before did I heartily wish to be out of hearing of them, for it made me shudder to look round at the rocks. We lost no time in sending out a kedge anchor and warped out into the middle of the anchorage. We had drifted about a mile that night, our first night in the Corean dominions—a night never to be forgotten by us who escaped its dangers.

(To be continued.)

HAVING inserted the letter of Dr. Legge, at the request of Dr. Medhurst; we give insertion to the following letters, in reply, simply as a matter of justice: we do not ourselves meddle in the controversy.

THE KEYING PRAYER NOT SHOWN TO BE A FORGERY.

SHANGHAE, *4th June*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Allow me a small space in your columns to notice the communications in your last issue with reference to the authenticity of the Keying Paper. I hope your readers will distinguish between the *Work* in a number of vols., reported to have been prepared by Keying, and the *Prayer* ascribed to the same individual. A genuine leaf from one of Macauley's Essays would be none the less genuine by its being bound up in one of the Works of Hume, and the whole palmed off by some Book-seller to the uninitiated as the *Works* of Macauley. Nor would a genuine note of the Bank of England be any the less genuine because found in a roll of the notes of the Bank of France although this roll be labelled on the outside "Bank of England notes." Mr. White, at Foo-chow was under the impression that the whole Work purchased by him was prepared by Keying, but which Work Dr. Legge now truly says was not by Keying. while Dr. Legge in common with Mr. White, acknowledges the existence of the *Prayer*, Dr. Legge however, denying that Keying was its author. To my mind, as well as to many others, the Prayer contains the strongest internal evidences of having been written by Keying, viz, the style of the Document as to its scholarship taken in conjection with Keying's known official position and acts at Canton, his knowledge of Christianity, and his reference to Secretary Le, &c., &c. This Mr. Le, Dr. Williams writes, at present resides at Canton, is widely known there, and was at one time in Keying's service. No efforts I trust will be left untried at Canton to secure the testimony *pro* or *con* of this Le referred to in the Prayer.

It appears from the communication in Saturday's Paper that this Prayer was found found up in a Chinese Work by the Author *Le Yen Chang*; very well, it is conceded therefore by its warmest opponents that the noted *Prayer* itself was really found. The mistake made was in reporting the *Work*, where the Prayer was found as the production of Keying, instead of the *Prayer* alone as his. That a native Book-seller should regard the Prayer of such importance as to bind it up with some other Work on hand in order to increase the sale of such Work (while he is to be blamed for his deception) is an evidence in favor of the genuineness and authenticity of the Prayer. The Chinese are not in the habit of making such use of documents which come from an unimportant source.

When the Prayer was first received at Shanghae, I wrote to Foo-chow soliciting all the information possible on the subject, but replies have been delayed owing to the letters having gone to Hongkong, and only reached me on Sunday night last, the 1st instant, dated April 21st. Dr. Legge's letter must have been written about three weeks afterwards. Previous to April 21st they had found out at Foochow that the Work in which the Prayer was found was not the Work of Keying. In the same Work where the Prayer of Keying was discovered was found interpolated the name also of the late Commissioner Lin. This latter fact Dr. Legge does not mention. At Foo-chow they "still think that the Prayer bears manifest internal evidence of being the Work of Keying, and the leaf on which it is printed, in all the copies, bears evident marks of having been taken from *another* work which we are anxious to discover in order to prove the real source and authorship of the Prayer, which may be of as much value to us, if correctly ascertained, as if it had been, as at first appeared, one of many written and published by Keying." Again it is said, "In the Works purchased," improperly "bearing the name of Keying, the 'Prayer to the God of Heaven' was placed among prayers of the 'god of rain,' 'god of the Namun,' 'god of the street,' &c., &c." Dr. Legge after finding out through Mr. Collins of Foochow, and afterwards by his own examination that the whole of the Work in which the Prayer was found was not by Keying, joyfully jumps to, the conclusion that the Prayer itself "is altogether a forgery." From Dr. Legge's own communication and from the letters just in from Foo-chow we gather three important facts, among others, which go to show that the Prayer is *not* a forgery, but that it was taken from another Work which will ere long no doubt turn up.

First,—It is in different type from the Work in which it now stands.

Second,—It is printed on entirely different paper from the Work itself, and

Third,—The original numbering of the Page of the Prayer had to be altered to suit the paging of the Work in which it was forced to appear.

Dr. Legge in rapidly setting it down as a "forgery" says, "a block must have been cut for it." If a block was cut for the purpose, why was the type cut of a different size from that used in the Work? Why was such very different paper used in printing it? And why when the forger was having the block cut did he have a *wrong* page engraved on the leaf containing the Prayer? I gladly adopt some of Dr. Legge's closing remarks as my own, viz. "But after all, it will be said, whence comes this Paper? It is granted that the "Collection of the Garden of Banyans "is not the Work of Keying, but may not this paper be his after all? And even if it is not his it is the Work of a Chinese Scholar." And I may add too, that this Prayer yet remains an "irrefragable proof," and no mistake, that the intelligent writer whoever he may be "used *Shin* for God by way of eminence."—Yours, &c.,

SINENSIS.

P.S.—Allow me to thank the Editor of the *Hongkong Register*, for a copy of his paper sent through your hands, which contained an editorial after the same style as Dr. Legge's letter. Will the Editor of the *Hongkong Register* do me the favor to copy the above communication?

SINENSIS.

For the North-China Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—In the letter of the Rev. Dr. Legge published in your last issue, he expresses his astonishment that any one should have been deceived by a trick so clumsily executed as that by which an old work was passed off as a recent publication by Keying. Perhaps he was not aware that the copy of that work which he examined was not the one first purchased at Foh-chau. Such however is the fact, and as Dr. Legge has never seen that copy, he can hardly be considered a competent judge as to whether the trick was cleverly executed or not. It is quite possible that had the same copy

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been presented to him, without any hint of a suspicion as to its genuineness, he might not so readily have detected the imposture. What Dr. Legge says he discovered," so far as it relates to Keying's connection with the entire work, was well known at Fuh-chau some weeks before, and as the Rev. Mr. Collins was not-ignorant of this fact, the *doubt* he intimated to Dr. Legge, in placing the work in his hands, must have been solely in reference to the authorship of the prayer. He was fully aware that the work in which it had been interp lated was falsely ascribed to Keying. But it by no means follows that the *Essay and Prayer* were not the production of that statesman. If the object was to pass off the whole book as the work of Keying, would it not give colour to the statement to show a page which was in reality of his composition? A genuine bank note is not proved to be a forgery by being found in a bundle of counterfeit notes.

But admitting that the prayer was not the work of Keying; does it therefore become worthless? It must have been executed, as Dr. Legge suggests, by some Chinese scholar, not inferior perhaps, in scholarship, to Keying himself. If so it loses none of its value by having had Keying's name falsely appended to it.

Let it be granted however for the moment, that the prayer is wholly a forgery, got up to secure the sale of a book. What then was probably the writer's object? It may be said that he thought the testimony of such a man as Keying in favour of a much controverted term, as the designation of the Supreme Being, would be the bait most likely to take with the person whom he wished to deceive. This is a most improbable supposition. There is not a Chinese in the land that knows enough of the views and feelings of foreigners, in reference to this controversy, to suspect for a moment the bearing which such a paper would have. The Chinese are not accustomed to appeal to contemporary writers as authority for the use of words. To suppose the writer of the prayer to have written with such an object, is to give him credit for a depth of penetration that is quite incredible. May he not have used the word in question simply because it was the best one he knew to express the idea he wished to convey?

It is much more likely that the thing relied upon was the unequivocal testimony, which the paper contains, to the excellence of the doctrines of the christian religion. It would require no very remarkable sagacity to perceive that such a testimony would be pleasing to one engaged in disseminating those doctrines. As to the use of the word designating the God worshipped by Christians, the writer of the prayer may have followed the example of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Fuh-keen, with whose work on geography, in which the word is found in this sense, he must have been acquainted. This may have suggested to him the probability that Keying, in such a composition, would use this word in the way in which we find it employed in the document attributed to him.

If this Essay and Prayer is a mere forgery, it must be evident that the disputed word was used in the sense in which it is used by those to whom it was intended to offer the book for sale. In that case what becomes of the translation, said to be by a Chinese, recently published in the *Herald?* It must be granted then that the translator quite mistook the meaning of his author, in the passages in which that word occurs.

TERTIUM QUID.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B: & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 44.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.

At first sight his project must appear to be a rash one, however highly one estimated the valour and numerical strength of his forces. He must necessarily pass over the Hwang-ho, where it would be very easy to arrest his progress. Shan-si which he must traverse from one end to the other was not deficient in fortified towns, garrisoned by imperial troops; after this Pe-che-li, was still better able to oppose him, and which he could only subject by long sieges.

Besides, these provinces, and those in their neighbourhood, where the spirit of revolt had not yet reached, were able to furnish the Emperor four or five hundred thousand fighting men; notwithstanding these difficulties, the march of the rebels was very rapid and there was but one paltry town named Tai-choo, which had the glory of arresting Lystching.

The governor of this place was one of those soldiers of mature age, who, brought up in the service from very early years, have always loved their profession, and thoroughly understanding it, are able to do it credit. What a noble resource it is for a great state to possess many officers of this character, firm, vigorous, and prudent in conduct, when the time of action calls upon them for exertion; such men are worthy of the esteem and honours of their country, happy is it when it bestows them as it ought!

The individual of whom we write, named Choo-yuki, was well assured that Tai-choo with its dilapidated walls, and ill supplied for defence in many particulars, could not hold out so long as he wished; however, it was a great feat for him, situated as he was, to arrest the rapid march of such an enemy, and furnish the Emperor and Ministers leisure to look round and take measures for the security of Pekin.

This affair seeming to him essential for the welfare of his master, as in reality it was, he haughtily refused to surrender to the summons made upon him: this refusal drew upon him quickly that which he desired, the preparation of a formal siege.

Lystching took care that nothing should be wanting: numerous batteries, frequent escaladings, vio nt assaults, every kind of attack was made on the first days: for the rebels were pressed forward, and their leader as previously observed, was not in the habit of sparing his men. Choo-yuki was not either a man to concern himself about so much tumult: he opposed all and maintained himself bravely in his post, after having killed more than ten thousand of the besiegers. However, the intelligence that the commissariat department and munitions of war were failing fast being brought to him, he ascertained the fact, without however being on that account more disposed to surrender.

The part this bold commander suddenly took, was, to order his garrison to abandon all their posts at the fourth hour of the night, and to make the appointed place of rendezvous. The troops being re-assembled, he in a few words stat d his project to them, and marching at their head, he conducted them out of the town with the least possible noise. As the enemy did not expect any attack, the quarter set upon was soon forced. Some few were killed; and Choo-yuki, without loss on his side arrived safely with his people at Ningoo-kwan.

Lystching full of rage followed hard upon their heels; but was unable to overtake them before they had reached the fort, he, therefore, besieged it, furiously, on all sides. On the third day, without examining if the breaches were practicable or not, he ordered an assault that was continued from morning till night without cessation. This headlong bearing of the assailants, cost them dear, and was simply their own loss, so that they were much disheartened, when with no good will Lystching ordered the retreat to be sounded, that his troops might obtain some repose.

This was, precisely the moment in which Tchoo-yuki hoped to make once more a good sally. Perceiving that supplies of provisions and warlike stores would soon be greatly deficient, he determined to avail of this intermission of hostilities on the enemy's part to fall suddenly on the rebels, hoping that one of two things would fall out; either that he should a second time cut his way through them, or that he should maul them so roughly, that they would be obliged to withdraw.

The *sortie* these brave men made in the middle of the night succeeded admirably at the outset. They slew about three thousand men, and spread dismay throughout the camp. But Lystching having repaired to the spot where his soldiers were massacred, gave such excellent orders, that the garrison was at length repulsed, and compelled once more to shut it elf up within the walls of Ningoo-kwan. The assault Lystching made upon that place, two days afterwards was dreadful, and truly worthy of his military fame. A Chinese writer expresses himself thus. All the bravery of Tchoo-yuki could not withstand it: the fortress was taken, and immediately is merged in blood.

It is said that Lystching, very able to discern true merit, and, who, moreover was more wicked from interest and calculation than by nature, appeared in some degree inconsolable that he had been unable to save the brave commander. "*Alas, where should we be my friends*, said he to his chief officers, *if the* MING *Prince, we are desirous to destroy, had many Tchoo-yuki to oppose against us?*"

At the time the events we have just narrated were taking place, on the borders of Shan-si, and Pe-che-li, the Emperor received a courier from his Prime-minister Lukéentai, with a correct statement of affairs in these quarters. The following is the cause of this great Mandarin being absent from Court, and being in the provinces.

Upon the intelligence the Chinese Monarch had received, at the beginning of the year, of all that had passed in Shen-si: that Lysteching had the insolence to declare his self Emperor; that he was at the head of a million soldiers, and that he was moving on the road to Pekin; the Prince alarmed consulted the nobles of his court. As all of them were Literati, they answered him in well rounded periods: but in reality informed him of nothing but what he already knew as well themselves; I should say, "that the "designs of the wretch are clearly very "dangerous, and his power formidable; "the conjuncture could not be worse; it "is necessary to take note of it and pro- "vide against the danger immediately."

Lukéentai, alone came at once to the point.

"Hitherto, my Lord," said he to his Master, "I have been overwhelmed with "your benefits as much and even more "so than any other of your subjects. It "is just, therefore, that I should be fore- "most to expose myself for your service. "If your Majesty wills it, I will instant- "ly repair to Shan-si, where my property "is considerable, and where my family is "powerful. I will take with me a body "of troops that we have here; others will "be secured on my journey; and joining "all together with the forces that my "friends will supply on the spot, per- "haps, I shall find myself in a position "to give battle to this robber, and be a- "ble to arrest his progress."

The Emperor who well knew the high desert of this Colao,|| readily assented to all that he desired.

He would have been glad to have granted him the necessary supplies of money for so important an expedition: but the Eunuchs of the palace had so squandered the finances, that he could only give praises and promises to this zealous Minister. In order to make amends to the best of his power for the want of the sums requisite for such an enterprise, the Monarch granted him the permission which he urgently asked, to take along with him the most intelligent artillery officer in his Empire and a most skilful engineer, especially for the traversing of rivers.

(To be continued.)

‖ The Ministers of China are so called. In China the Emperor is the mainspring of the Government; when he does not act personally, his favorites do so for him. The Mings gave up the principal administration of affairs to the Eunuchs: whereby the ruin of that dynasty was achieved.

As connected with th Island of Formosa, more particularly the Eastern part of it, the following extracts from the third volume of the *Chinese Repository* will afford some very interesting particulars of the visit of Count Benyowsky to it in 1771:—

"The Memoirs and Travels of Maurice Augustus, Count de Benyowsky," we now take up solely for the sake of obtaining notices respecting the eastern division. This remarkable adventurer, whatever qualities might be wanting in him, will hardly be denied the possession of great enterprise, ambition and talents. By birth a Hungarian nobleman, after serving several years as an officer in the Austrian army, visiting Holland and England in pursuit of nautical information, he went to Poland, where he joined the confederacy against the Russians, became a commander of cavalry, and quarter-master general. But he was taken prisoner, and in 1770 banished to Kamtschatka, being then twenty-nine years of age. Here in conjunction with several other exiles, he conceived the project of seizing a vessel and escaping from Kamtschatka, bearing away with him Aphanasia, the daughter of the Russian governor, who had been so captivated by the attractions of the noble captive, that she determined to share his fortunes, though aware that his wife was then alive in Europe. In 1771 he effected his escape, in company with ninety-six other persons, touched at Japan, the Low Chew group, Formosa, Macao, and at length, in a French ship he reached France. The French government desirous of profiting by his talents, commissioned him to found a colony on Madagascar, which he effected, and persevered for three years amidst no ordinary difficulties. But the desire of the French ministry to reduce the island to their authority, not coinciding with the Count's wish and treaties to leave the native chiefs independent, was the cause of his resigning his commission,—at least, so says the Count himself. Upon this he was appointed king by the friendly chiefs, and left the island with powers, and the design of entering into a commercial treaty with some European government, and securing their alliance. He applied to the British ministry in 1783, as it would appear without success; but he received aid from private persons in London, and from a commercial house in Baltimore. Leaving his wife in America in 1784, he set out again for Madagascar, where he commenced hostilities against the French, and was killed in battle, in 1786. His widow died at her estate near Betzko in Hungary, December 4th, 1825. Benyowsky wrote his Memoirs in French, a translation of which from the manuscript, was published in English by William Nicholson.

With this account of the man, we turn to his book, and open it at the point of his arrival on the eastern shore of Formosa. From reading Anson's voyages, the company of returning exiles had become desirous of adding the knowledge of Formosa to their other discoveries, and accordingly on the 26th of August, 1771, they made the eastern shore in latitude 23° 22' N. They anchored in fourteen fathoms, and sent two boats on shore with sixteen men, who returned in a few hours with three of their number wounded, and with five natives prisoners. The report of the officer was that they found the harbour good, the soundings from eight to three fathoms; that on landing they saw a fire and a few islanders to whom they signified their desire of food. They were accordingly conducted to a village, where they were fed with roasted pork, boiled rice, lemons and oranges. The natives appeared quiet; but observing several parties of armed men assembling, he judged it prudent to withdraw, lest they should seek an occasion of quarrel. After making them presents of some knives, he began to return; but before reaching the shore, was assailed with a flight of arrows, wounding two of his men; this was returned with a discharge of musketry, which prostrated six natives, and checked the remainder. But they rallied, and attacked the party again when they reached their boats, but were driven away at length, with the loss of sixty slain, besides the five prisoners.

Upon this insurpicious commencement, the Count would have quit the place, but his associates insisted on entering the harbor and taking vengeance, as if enough had not been inflicted already. On the next day, therefore, he brought the vessel up within one hundred fathoms of the shore, and ordered twenty-eight of his men to land. They were immediately met by natives bearing branches of trees, unarmed, and prostrating themselves at their feet. This submission pacified the enraged party, who immediately laid aside their caution with their anger, and entered the village, where either for their licentiousness, or for some other cause, the natives again fell upon them and drove some of them entirely naked from the village. Benyowsky himself was obliged to go and meet them with a reinforcement, when they again drove the people from their village, killed two hundred persons, and finally set it on fire.

Satisfied with what they had seen, the adventurers weighed anchor, and with a light wind and northward current, coasted the island, proceeding towards the north. The Count observed that the current caused the vessel always to follow the sinuosities of the shore, and keeping her always at the same distance from it, removed any apprehension of being driven on the land by the force of the current without any wind to give power to the helm. After passing a short distance of the coast in this manner, they were piloted into a beautiful harbor with three fathoms of water by two native boats which came off to them. This he named Port Maurice; but we find nothing more definite as to its position—the Count having left to doubt in that respect, not perhaps without design. Numerous boats immediately appeared, bringing them supplies of poultry, hogs, rice, and fruits. Soon after another party arrived with a European at the head of them. He declared himself a Spaniard from Manila, from whence he had fled seven or eight years before, having unfortunately killed a Dominican, who was more unfortunately detected in criminal intercourse with his wife. He had formerly been Captain of the port of Cavité at Manila; his name was Don Hieronimo Pacheco. To secure the aid of this man as his interpreter and friend, Benyowsky gave him valuable presents and promises of more, if he found him faithful during his stay at the place.

But as if the adventurers were doomed never to be long out of trouble, the next morning, while a party of them were watering, they were attacked by the natives. The watering place it appears was at a distance from the anchorage, and though Don Hieronimo warned them to beware of the natives of that district, who were in hostility with those of his own; yet the party suffered themselves to be surprised, and three of them were slain. Don Hieronimo and his friends resolved to avenge the death of the three on the hostile tribe. His associates also demanding vengeance on their foes, Benyowsky reluctantly consented: and, "in order that his men might not expose their lives to no purpose," he led them himself. But when he was once engaged he proceeded with no slack hand. They first massacred all the prisoners they had taken, then attacked all the boats that were approaching them, whether for peace or war, being all unknown, and hung up the slain. Forty-two of his party left the ship, and with two hundred under Don Hieronimo proceeded a short distance inland in search of their remaining enemies. They met the hostile tribe and drove them towards a steep hill, where the guns of the ship, being brought to bear upon them on one side, and the Spaniard and the Count pressing them on another, the poor savages in despair threw themselves prostrate on the earth. Benyowsky now declared that he would fire on his party if they continued the massacre longer. Eleven hundred and fifty-six were counted of the slain; among whom were many women who were armed in the same manner as the men, and died fighting for their homes. Six hundred and forty captives were taken, all of whom were relinquished in favor of the Spaniard and the friendly natives.

The next day after this bloody affair, the Count requested permission to "establish a camp" on shore, to which his friends readily agreed, and themselves prepared huts for the reception of their foreign allies. When these were finished, Benyowsky removed on shore with the wounded and with the females of his party, when he was introduced to the family of Don Hieronimo, and many other friends, from whom he learned that Huapo, one of the independent chiefs of the country, had heard of the encampment which he had inflicted and was coming to present him thanks. He was told also that the chief could muster as many as 20,000 or 25,000 armed men; that his residence was about thirty leagues inland; that he was much annoyed by Chinese on the west; and that his central territories were civilized, but that the eastern coast, excepting of course Huapo's division, was possessed by savages. During the day, an officer, called the *general*, arrived from the chief to announce his approach, and make preparations. The count received him with much respect, and by a well adapted policy, secured his friendship. After hearing his history, the general requested him to delay his departure till the arrival of the chief, by whom he had been sent before with troops to protect the Count from any danger. Benyowsky returned suitable thanks, but did not fail to remark that the kind precaution was quite superfluous, and he needed no aid in his own defence. The dress of this General is minutely described by the Count; "he wore a long close garment fitted to the body and reaching from the head to the feet. Chinese half boots, a white shirt, a black vest, and a red outer garment with buttons of coral set in gold. His bonnet of straw was exceedingly pointed, and the upper extremity ornamented with horse hair, dyed red. His arms were a sabre, a lance, a bow and quiver with twenty-five arrows. His troops were naked, with the exception of a piece of blue cloth around the middle; and their arms were bows and spears." The interval till the coming of Huapo was spent in dining with the General, and in making exhibitions of gunnery. Meantime "the islanders had become so familiar as to leave their daughters in our camp."

The arrival of the Prince is described as follows: "first came six horsemen, with a kind of standard; these were followed by a troop of infantry with pikes; after them came thirty or forty horsemen, and another body of infantry with bows; a troop armed with clubs and hatchets came next; and last of all came the Prince attended by twelve or fifteen officers mounted on small but beautiful horses. The rest of the troops came without any regular order, on their arrival at our camp, every one lodged where he could, and there was no guard set." The Count was immediately invited to the presence of the chief, who sent horses to bring him. The appearance of the chief was such as to "strike at first sight; he was between thirty-five and forty years of age, about five feet and three inches high, of a strong and vigorous make, with a lively eye and majestic carriage." He immediately made the Count welcome to the island, and thanked him for the effectual manner in which he had humbled one of the hostile tribes. He proceeded further to state his opinion that the Count must be the stranger predicted by their diviners, whose coming was a forerunner to breaking the Chinese yoke from the necks of the Formosans; he therefore offered him all his power and influence to aid in the design of liberating the island. This beginning, says Benyowsky, and the representation of Don Hieronimo that I was in fact a great prince, insensibly led me to play a new part, as though I had visited Formosa for the purpose of satisfying myself concerning the position of the Chinese and of fulfilling the wishes of the inhabitants by delivering them from the power of that treacherous people. The Count was indeed no stickler for the right, whenever he could gain his ends by playing a new, or an old, or a double part.

In another visit, the chief entered more into the detail of his reasons for wishing to make war on the Chinese, and "left me to reason to doubt, that vanity induced him to declare war upon them." As the Count began to cherish the idea of returning again and founding a colony on the island, he foresaw that the friendship of a native chief would be very serviceable both on the spot, and in enabling him to make the proposal of a colony seem reasonable to some European power. He resolved therefore to secure the friendship of Huapo by all means. For this purpose he showed him the ship, gave him an exhibition of the works, and on retiring, the chief gave him his belt and sabre, as a token that he would share with him the power over the army. The Count in return presented for the chief, consisting of two pieces of cannon, thirty good muskets, six barrels of gunpowder, two hundred iron balls, and fifty pounds of match: besides fifty Japanese sabres, part of the prize, as we suppose, of the Japanese junk which our adventurers had previously captured.

(To be continued.)

THE following particulars were brought to our office, yesterday, by the under-named individual, requesting their insertion; we have done so in order that they may elicit the required explanation:—

Shanghae, June 6th, 1851.

I EMANUEL FRANCISCO PERARA BORALHO, a native of Lisbon, Captain of No. 18, Macao Lorcha, anchored on the 3rd of May, in the Port of Chusan. Two Chinese Boats arrived on the 4th of May, with a native of Goa on board. I went on board to see if they were pirates or honest traders. I found they were well armed, and had four Chinese prisoners on board. The four men asked help from me to liberate them, as the pirates would not liberate them, before they paid 10,000 cash (ten thousand) each. Their backs were covered with wounds. I brought the two Boats to Shanghae, and represented it to the Portuguese Consul. The Consul told me not to give them up, before the Mandarin would recognize him as the Portuguese Consul. I was called before the Mandarin to give the pirates up. I went again to my Consul, he told me not to give them up, and not to mind as he would take the responsibility on himself. I was called before the Mandarin again and he told me, If I did not deliver them, he would seize the Lorcha, as a prize. Then the Consul told me to deliver them up, after twice telling me not to do so.

PRIVATE advices from St. Vincent W. I. 13th February viâ Southampton, state that Sugar making had been commenced, a fortnight previously, a large crop was expected, and prices were remunerative.

THE accounts which come to hand of the growth of cotton in India are more encouraging. There is no occasion to fear that Mr. Alexander Mackay's mission will be superseded. The quantities which have come to hand hitherto are mere dribbles, comparatively speaking; but every addition to our import of cotton from the soil of India is another pledge that the attention of the commercial community in the present crisis has been directed to the right quarter, and that relief will not be looked to from thence in vain. The increased supplies of cotton now pouring in from the east are a sure pledge that there has been an obstacle to its cultivation somewhere, active or passive; and whether the commission sent out by the Chamber of Commerce be in time to obtain for them the credit of all the progress that is making or not we have no reason to regret the results of the pressure brought to bear upon the East India government in this direction so far as it has gone. The accounts received from time to time by the Manchester Commercial Association from India continue to speak more and more favourably of the experiments making to grow cotton from American seed, and it appears to find more favour at each experiment with the native cultivators of the soil. The improved modes of cleaning the cotton which the association has been at much pains to promote, by sending small machines out on an improved principle, also appear to have succeeded well. I have seen a letter from India, written in November, which says that in the Dhurwar district the cultivation of New Orleans cotton is fast increasing, and that while the extent of ground under crop last year in these plants was 16,000 acres, it at present exceeds 30,000. The early part of the season had been dry and unfavourable for the new crop, but the later rains had been abundant, lasting till late in October, and there was a prospect of another good crop. He thinks the produce of New Orleans in that district will be above 3,300 candies (of 250 lbs.), but as there is a good deal of it planted in the Mogul and Madras territory adjoining, he estimates the amount to be forwarded in 1852 at 4,000 candies (1,000,000 lbs.); and in a few years, from the rate at which the New Orleans seed is gaining in estimation, he expects it will take the place of the indigenous plant. He thinks the Bombay dealers are getting over their prejudices against the use of the gin for cleaning native cotton, and says a considerable quantity was cleaned by the gin instead of the churka this last season, realising invariably from 10 to 15 rupees per candy above the price of churkaed cotton. This information, coming at a time when we have ascertained with as much of certainty as we can hope to attain, that the stock of cotton from old sources of supply, for the year on which we have just entered is hardly likely to equal the wants of the trade, will be hailed by all parties with much satisfaction. The price of cotton manufactures has gradually advanced through the past year, and has now reached a point even in advance of the high rates of 1845, with a prospect, judging from the tendency of the market to-day, of going still higher."—*Daily News.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 30	Catherine	B. schr.	183	Wilson	Singapore	Apr. 24	General	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
June 3	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	May 21	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 1	Audax	B. schr.	151	Glover	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 1	Sir Edward Ryan	B. barque	320	Turner	Amoy	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 6	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	May 30	B. brig	197	Baker	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Andreakos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	305	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Anstiss	May 18	A. ship	592	Steele	Wetmore & Co.		
Catherine	May 30	B. schr.	183	Wilson	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Dullius	May 29	B. barque	327	Maxton	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	520	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Mandarin	Apr. 30	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Race Horse	May 30	A. barque	550	Porter	Augustine Heard & Co.	Hongkong	9th Instant

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	153	D'Busache	P. & D. N. Camacho & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	600	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	"	B. bark	336	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungtack
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	288	Houndy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 1, Audax, *for* Hongkong.
" 1, Sir Edward Ryan, " Amoy.
" 6, Island Queen, " Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Magellan, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis, and Sea Witch.

Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.

Bombay.—William Goddard.

Hongkong.—Antelope, Iona, Mazeppa, and Nymph.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years, 1843 to 1850.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843, ..	24,101-9-9	985-0-0	25,086-9-9
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	444,688-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846, ..	483,688-5-8-8	5,319-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-5-0-0	567,379-5-9-4
1848, ..	456,384-8-4	5,959-3-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,374,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,420,759-5-1-2

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,028 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,813 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals Tons	Iron Tons
Ken,	Liverpool	327	Jany. 18	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..
Duchess of Lancaster,	Liverpool	396	" 27	3,196,770	118,040	..	68	..	..	..	..
Propontis,	London	355	" 28	3,148,310	38,000	..	45	..	..	..	..
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,910	106,500	..	2,503	300	..	..	..
Magellan,	London	359	" 18	914,200	64,300	..	952	160	..	..	..
Oliver van Noord,	Liverpool	..	" 24	2,951,000	4,726	..	336	..	..	..	..
Oliver Cromwell,	London	327	March 6	966,360	101,531	..	1,050	2,000	..	..	..
Sea Witch,	London	336	" 14	2,495,200	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
Panic,	Liverpool	..	" 16	360,000	193,032	..	150	1,600	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mucy and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Ty. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	703,854	3,800,657	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,656	6,869	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	270,365	482,720	1,114,162	451,853	648,851	3,753,023	12,479,088	15,197
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,568	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,180	615,096	183,348	747,135	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	14,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	361,396	3,571	7,059	42,942	11,857,038	485,178	255,463	1,065,501	1,385,243	455,572	237,000	3,874,104	15,731,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,656	593,333	..	3,765	92,676	11,849,537	603,479	393,901	1,357,396	2,160,343	878,671	458,854	6,440,637	18,302,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	95,300	16,609,257	556,445	512,409	1,855,042	2,509,343	683,549	337,126	6,784,113	23,393,370	13,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mucy and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	3,571	5,259	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	45,391	116	113,100	209,003	60,075	623,756	11,372,161	19,111
Year 1848-49,	10,332,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	256,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,911
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	329,503	35,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,093	..	137,062	228,607	49,121	546,883	13,867,497	13,163

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	108,041	118,375	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	149,638	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,097	167,133	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	856,293	..	..	1,668,829	2,295,611	190,753	554,056	181,748	466,230	283,511	5,974,879	5,623,708	103

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,593	1,042,406	294,301	435,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	113,062	987,787	49,246	5,033,853	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,000	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,861,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,151
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,191	..	..	..	..	..	1,204,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,093	..	..	220,360	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	923,853	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,077

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
1 Vessel,	..	..	1850—*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	811	..	87	..	..
3 "	..	..	*Aug.* "	147,320	..	..	147,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,320	263	65	491	..	..
4 "	..	..	*Sep.* "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "	..	..	*Oct.* "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 "	..	..	*Nov.* "	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	..	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 "	..	..	*Dec.* "	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 "	..	..	1851—*Jany.* "	316,739	& ..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Menam,	472	April 15	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
				350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungwuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hong Bales
3 Vessels,	..	..	1850—*July Total*	488,800	..	9,200	..	..	498,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "	..	..	*Aug.* "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,388,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
5 "	..	..	*Sep.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,652	56,943	23,230	99,324	1,130,324	430	..	..	..
6 "	..	..	*Oct.* "	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,050	158,692	175,037	24,076	411,722	2,251,271	3,003	2,000	26	..
7 "	..	..	*Nov.* "	2,866,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	3,730,047	50,812	600	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,463	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	..	61
5 "	..	..	*Dec.* "	1,341,520	87,620	30,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	135,739	92,832	17,123	334,556	1,798,326	1,371	14,100	16	..
8 "	..	1851	*Jany.* "	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,505	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 "	..	..	*Feby.* "	1,069,491	101,658	15,050	3,753	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,050	17,768	32,863	15,939	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	15,876,816	559,267	339,049	3,753	274,672	17,053,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	532,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,894,838	13,088	37,100	139	944
Monarch,	337	" 7	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	325	" 12	London	319,400	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	" 15	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	700	1,400	830,773	51	..	..	..
Trent,	236	April 14	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	500	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Albemarle,	704	" 20	London	327,526	2,025	28,729	..	333	358,613	..	..	..	11,575	7,624	600	19,799	378,412	1,871	13,800	..	34
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 10th April, 1851,				18,575,386	591,292	376,555	3,753	276,320	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,333	50,400	139	978

Cargo per *Lively* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mucy and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels	..	1850	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	599,130	322,157	4,826,055	7,945,392	267	21	22.40	264
Huntingdon,	460	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,903	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	10
B. H. Waterman,	340	" 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,320	435,820	478,320	..	..	..	606
Saint Patrick,	896	Feby. 19	New York	129,800	..	..	129,800	110,300	19,200	234,200	130,600	14,300	26,600	535,200	665,000	..	..	..	..
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	288
Carrington,	597	April 10	New York	101,754	7,862	..	109,616	115,850	7,321	221,658	80,467	25,927	10,131	461,294	570,910	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 19th April, 1851,				3,618,093	47,644	14,160	3,679,899	3,354,196	264,329	1,653,227	724,969	694,622	440,958	7,132,281	10,812,180	299	37	22.40	1,168

Cargo per *Fenny* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Ty. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	243	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	" 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	343	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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